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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 27.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-There were 422 deaths in Cairo from cholers on Wednesday; eleven fatal cases have occurred among the British soldiers in Egypt. The members of the American Rifle Team visited Windsor Castle yesterday. — The subject of sickness on Atlantic steamers was brought to the attention of Mr. Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, === In three months 5,327 Irish emigrants have received Government aid. Cetewayo's wives and many of his chiefs were killed by the insurgents. = Denis Maurice O'Conor. M. P., is dead.

Domestic .- The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued a call for the redemption of bonds. = Ex-Treasurer Marshall T. Polk, of Tennessee, was convicted of embezzlement and sertenced to twenty years' imprisonment. A fatal case of yellow fever is reported from Philadelphia. Two Kentucky farm laborers fought a duel with pitchforks; both men will probably die. ____ The Republican members of the New-Hampshire Legislature held a fruitless J. S. Payne, of New-York, has purchased a large tract of valuable land at === The Massachusetts Senate Newport. accepted the majority report in the Tewksbury case. = The general belief at Niagara Falls is that Captain Webb was dead before reaching the Whirlpool, but some people are making wagers that he is alive, === In retaliation for the lynching of B prisoner seven houses were burned in Miles City, Montana. The Howe Sewing Machine Works at Bridgeport, Conn., were nearly destroyed by fire last night, ____ Mrs. Mary Ann Keasham died mysteriously at New-Haven.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The striking telegraph operators were jubilant yesterday over the surrender of the Rapid Company: the Western showed no signs of yielding, uplex, Laura Gould, Heel-and-Toe, - Duplex. Eole, Keno, Rochester and Woodcraft won the Long Branch races. — The passenger agents sonsidered the question of enforcing the pool penalties === Minnie Conway was divorced from Levy, the cornet-player, ____ It was thought that young Matthews took his life after becoming suddenly insane. === THE TRIBUNE Fresh Air Fund send out a party of 160 children, There were signs of a victory for the striking cloak-makers. - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.73 cents. == Stocks were dull, but were feverish and fluctuating; early were grong and closed

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and partly cloudy weather, with higher temperatures and chance Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 67°; sverage, 733go._

Tribune readers ordering the Daily sent to them at summer resorts are requested to make sure of the exact name of the Post Office to which the paper is to be sent. Much trouble arises every summer from a neglect of this pre-

The news from Central and South America indicates that the crop of revolutions will be up to the average yield. We are told that there is "great excitement" in Colombia, and that the country is ripe for revolution. By "spontaneous action of the people" in Guayaquil Carbo has been declared chief, with "full independent powers." Veintemilla has fled from Ecuador on a steamer with 200 soldiersfully enough to start in business at some other point on the coast. And there are several other places yet to hear from.

We trust that the hopes of Mr. Tuke's committee, in regard to assisted Irish emigration, will prove delusive, if this country is to be the objective point. The committee wants State aid to be "continued some years, so as thoroughly to relieve the congested districts. That kind of immigration is not sufficiently attractive to foster a desire here for its continuance for years, or even months. Immigrants who have the ability to pay their own way, and the pluck to start out of their own accord, are the kind wanted here. It would be a good thing if we could put up an effective sign on Castle Garden that "none others need apply."

The text of the treaty with Chili, signed by Iglesias in behalf of Peru, shows that the victors have driven a hard bargain. The device for a plebiscite in the territory of Tacna and Arica, after it has been held by Chili ten years, to decide its future destiny, will not deceive the Peruvians. It would be about as sasy to take the territory away !rom Chili under such circumstances as for the Republicans to carry Mississippi with Bourbon Demperatic election officials. In either case the large majority of the voters would undoubtbe members of the defeated party; but that would have no effect on the result as anpounced by the men who count the votes, However, it is one thing to make a treaty under such circumstances, and quite another thing to carry it into effect.

The Health officers of the city need to be unusually vigilant to prevent the introduction of pestilence here. With cholera epidemic at ports in direct commercial intercourse with this city, too stringent measures cannot be taken at Quarantine. Dr. Smith's order in regard to the importation of rags from Egypt is timely and should be rigidly enforced. A case of yellow fever is reported in Philadelphia, and it will be well for the city authorities to keep a close watch on that disease. Quarantine is not always sufficient to prethe spread of disease. Isolaproved ineffectual

medical inspection by the Health Board. The precautions which succeed best against disease are thorough sanitary inspection, cleanliness and good medical attendance. There should be vigorous efforts made by the sanitary corps to keep the tenement districts of the city in a proper condition to repel a pestilence, even though there may be no great danger of its

If the British Medical Association succeeds in improving the medical and sanitary management of Atlantic steamers, it will accomplish a needed reform. There is no doubt an unnecessary sacrifice of life on board emigrant ves-There has been too much effort on the part of some lines to cram their vessels to the utmost capacity with steerage passengers, exercising no discrimination, accepting all who come, whether paupers, cripples or criminals, and concerning themselves about nothing except that the passage money is paid. The sick are allowed to suffer and often to die for tack of proper hospital accommodations and medical care. An effort was made by Congress last year, in the passage of the Denster bill, to remedy this state of affairs by compelling vessels to be provided with sufficient berths, light and air and hospital accommodations, but the effort has been only partially successful. If the English Government will now properly supplement the efforts of our Government, the needed sanitary precautions may be enforced.

A wise provision in the city charter requires the heads of all departments " so to regulate the expenditures, for any purpose or object, that "the same shall not in any one year exceed the amount appropriated by the Board of Es-"timate and Apportionment for such purpose or object." It has been the custom to evade that provision by securing transfers from unexpended balances of appropriations made for previous years. President Asten sensibly protested in the Board yesterday against the continuance of that practice. It is useless for the Board to take up time in making appropriations for a specified purpose if a department head is to be allowed loosely to exceed the appropriation by resorting to a device of this kind. Unexpended balances should be covered into the city treasury at the close of the year, according to the intent of the city charter. Instead of complying with that intent there were. on January 1 last, unexpended balances of \$5,282,052 on the Controller's books, covering a period of thirteen years. With such a fund to draw from a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, organized for a political purpose, could by a majority vote increase the funds of a favored department to an extent not contemplated by law. The first step in municipal economy should be that of keeping the expenditures within the appropriations for the year. The present loose system explains how the tax rate this year is \$2 29, when it was \$2 25 last year.

BOURBONS WHO LEARN. The action of the Democratic Convention in Virginia shows that there are Bourbons who learn-not much, perhaps, yet something. The recent appointment by Governor Cameron of two colored men to be public school trustees in Richmond bade fair at one time to have a marked effect upon the proceedings of the Convention. A cry went up that Mahone meant to establish "negro supremacy," and Mr. Fulkerson, who was a Readjuster member of the XLVIIth Congress but has since turned Bourbon again, went over the State declaring in public speeches that there would be "mixed schools," and then there would be "mixed marriages." This was deliciously like the time-honored argument with which Democrats were wont to crush out all debate upon slavery -" Would you like to have your daughter marry a nigger ?" Out of this agitation grew a demand that the State Convention should draw the "color line," should call for "a white man's government," and so frighten back into the Bourbon ranks white Democrats who had strayed off among the Readjusters. There was a prospect that the Virginia Democrats would actually turn the hands of time back. instead of following the party custom of merely cursing the clock under their breath. But it was soon seen that the Democrats in the negro counties, who want negro votes, were strongly opposed to any such course. It was found possible to teach the Bourbons that this would be folly, and the Convention contented itself with denouncing the appointment of colored trustees for white schools, and the mixing of races in the schools. The fact that there has never been a time under the present school system in Virginia when colored men were not acting as trustees was, of course, ignored,

In other respects, also, the Virginia platform is chiefly remarkable for what it does not contain. For example, it does not contain any reaffirmation of the positive demand of the National Democracy in the past two Presidential Conventions for a tariff " for revenue only," On this subject the resolution of the recent Democratic Convention in Ohio is adopted literally. Apparently, this resolution, the most complete shuffle on the tariff question ever adopted, is to be the device by which the Democratic party hopes to fool the American people into believing that it is not hostile to the protective system. The only thing that can be said in its favor is that as a specimen of dodging it is superior to the platform of the Kentucky Democrats, who were disputing in the newspapers for some time after the Convention as to which plank it was that referred to the tariff. Like every other Democratic Convention of the present year, this refrained from approving the Civil Service law. It made no demand for a free ballot and an honest count, but denounced "bossism" with the virtuous air of men who had always favored the utmost freedom, and practised absolute honesty, in politics. The platform also opposes any increase of taxation, and any further agitotion of the State debt question, wants the internal revenue system abolished, falsely claims the credit of the present condition of the public schools, and calls for economy and "real" reform. This is all. It is not strange that there is not more, when the party organs were actually advising the convention to say as little as possible. The Lynchburg Virginian said to the delegates yesterday morning: "We venture to express the opinion that there is little need, at the present time, for defining our views on national questions." Yet these very men will clamor for the control of the National Government next year.

The coming campaign will be the advance struggle of the Presidential year between the Readiusters and Bourbons, and will be interesting. The Lynchburg Convention showed that the Bourbons will strain every nerve to crush Mahone. Their keenest politicians were brought to the front. Deserters from Mahone were specially honored. Steps were taken to enlarge and improve the party machinery. Between the two factions the average Northern voter will hardly know what to do with his sympathies. Senator Mahone is identified with various demoralizing practices in politics and with a scheme of partial repudiation. On the in other hand, there is no political abomination in ive an argument that we are glad it has been

to the lips, and their treatment of the debt question has never been much better than that of the Readjusters. The new platform, by opposing further agitation of the debt question, accepts all that the Readjusters have done. With all its sins, the Readjuster party of Virginia deserves credit for building up the public schools of the State, and for improving the condition of the negro, as a citizen and a man.

JUDGE HOADLY ACCUSED.

It is rather unfortunate for Judge Hoadly at present that he managed the Oregon case for Mr. Tilden. If his reputation had been entirely unclouded, the statement that he paid \$50,000 for his nomination might not be readily believed. But he denies the statement with much warmth, and Governor Foster is called upon to give the name of his informant. In a telegram to Mr. Hoadly he says: A gentleman who says he had a full talk upon the sub-ject with you told me what you said to him, that your nomination cost you \$50,000, and that McLean com pelled you to pay one-half of this sum during the Con-

Governor Foster is an able and experienced politician. Of course, he knows that such a charge as this, if denied and wholly unsupported, must help, rather than hurt, the Democratic candidate. There is a strong presumption, therefore, that the charge has not been made without authority which Governor Foster considered exceedingly good. If he pames his informant, and is supported in his statement, Judge Hoadly may as well retire from the field. Ohio is not likely to elect as its Governor a man who bought his nomina-

But why should the Judge feel that this new accusation affects his character? On the 9th of November, 1876, Governor Grover telegraphed to Mr. Hewitt, "Oregon Republican by 400." There was never any doubt or dispute as to the will of the people in that election. But, though the Governor had no authority to canvass the vote, he telegraphed December 1 to Mr. Tilden, "I shall decide every point in favor of the highest Democratic elector, and grant the certificate accordingly on the morning of the 6th instant. Confidential." On the 5th he solemnly listened to arguments, as if in doubt what he ought to do, and on the 6th, a few minutes before noon, he gave the certificates of election to Cronin, for himself and two Republicans. Thereupon, the money to buy one Republican elector not having come, though it had been duly deposited for that purpose in a bank here, Cronin organized himself as an electoral college, and proceeded to cast a vote for Mr. Tilden. And this infamous robbery of the people, which not a single Democrat on the Electoral Commission had the audacity to defend, Mr. Hoadly supported in an elaborate speech. After this, why should be feel insulted when accused of buying a nomination?

Judge Hoadly will doubtless say that he acted as a lawyer only, in the Oregon case, and, as a lawyer, was bound to do the best he could for his client, whether his case was good or bad. But the people have a different opinion. No lawyer is under any obligation to accept a fee in a cause that he knows to be without justice or honor. Mr. Hoadly knew perfectly well that the Oregon fraud was absolutely indefensible and inexcusable. He knew that a recognition of the Cronin vote would be a robbery of the people. Yet he strove with all his might to accomplish that wrong, and, had he been able, would have had Mr. Tilden inaugurated as President of the United States in spite of the declared will of the people of Oregon. No thanks to him that this great crime was not consummated; he did all that he could to accomplish it, and is in every respect as guilty as if his efforts had prevailed. Judge Foraker was right in saving that honorable and high-minded men do not forget the part taken by Judge Hoadly in this matter. As long as he lives, it will be remembered against him that he tried to stea! the Prestdency for Mr. Tilden by having the vote of Cronin counted as the will of the people of Oregon.

FIEWS FREELY EXPRESSED,
The views of General W. S. Rosecrans, of California, of which we are getting through the medium of various newspaper interviews a pretty large general stock, entertaining for their freshness and ingenuousness. To the interviewing reporter his talkative candor must be in this sultry stlly season indeed a boon. His frankness knows no bounds. He communicates his views of Tilden and Hoadly with as nuch freedom as of Mr. Samuel Cox and Mr. Denis Kearney, and he does not hesitate to say in the most courageous way, when asked by the reporter about the present Governor of Massachusetts, "Now, do you know that I like Ben ?" The manner of putting this question would seem to indicate a strong suspicion in the speaker's mind that he was guilty of an eccentricity in this regard: that the present Governor of Massachusetts is so little liked by people in general that a man who does really like him is liable to be considered a little "off his base." But the fact that he likes "Ben ' does not surprise us so much as the familiar way in which he speaks of him. When we remember the dignified manners of Governor Butler, his cold stateliness of demeanor, the distant self-respect which seems almost like haughtiness, his high sense of propriety, and his studied regard for the conventionalities as constantly illustrated in his conduct of the Tewksbury investigation, it seems to us that the assurance of any one, even a California Member of Congress, who can call him "Ben" rises to audacity. He thinks "Beu" is "sui generis," and that " when he dies there will be no one like him left,"-a fact for which Massachusetts is exceedingly thankal. But he says, Of course any serious candidature on his a part for the Democratic nomination is out of the question." That ends " Ben."

Naturally enough, speaking of Butler reminds him of THE TRIBUNE's candidate for Speaker of the next House, Mr. Samuel Cox. The General was in the House the day Butler said "Shoo Fly!" to Cox, and subsequently told the latter's brother-in-law that "it was like glue; it would stick." But the General added-thereby disclaiming any credit as a prophet-" Yet Cox seems to have lived it down. He's the only man whom Ben Butler could not squelch." Of course it will occur to some people that the fact that the mention of Butler's name suggested "Shoo Fly" Cox to the General's own mind indicates that it did stick; and then there are those who will pretend not to remember that Butler ever squelched anybody but Cox. But we must not be too critical when a man is talking right on as the General obviously was. The General remembered that one day when some one was making a pro-Chinese speech, winding up with "The Chinaman is clean, he is temperate, he is frugal, " what fault have you to find with him ?" -" Cox piped out, ' He wears his shirt outside of his breeches.' The House was convulsed and that was the last of that orator and his "Chinese speech." We are glad to have this testimony to the fitness of our candidate. This was so brilliant, so forcible and so effectSpeaker of the next Democratic House of Representatives. The same natural sequence of thought which led from Butler to Cox took General Rosecrans from Cox to Mr. Denis Kearney, and we learn from this interview that the General himself after declining the. nomination for Mayor of San Francisco consented to run for Congress " with the avowed object of bringing Denis Kearney's benighted "followers back to common sense." This he says he succeeded in doing, and the result is that Kearney having nothing to do is compelled to work for the railroad monopolies which he formerly attacked.

As to Presidential caudidates, the General is quite gushing, so far as he goes. He has no candidate-to speak of-and he finds ready objections to those who have been named by others. Mr. Tilden will no doubt be interested in the photograph which the General makes of him. "The young men of the party," he says, "want to make an aggressive campaign and want an aggressive leader. They want no super-respectable old fogy who is neither black nor white, fish nor flesh-a sort of animated "gilly without any backbone." And in order that there may be no mistake about his meaning he adds: "Perhaps you may perceive that "Mr. Tilden does not exactly fill the bill of "these requirements." Judge Hoadly, who is the present "hen on" in Ohio, will be glad to know that the General thinks "he will make "an excellent Governor," but that he "lacks a national reputation, and has not been long enough affiliated with the Democratic party.' We want a man," says the General, "born and bred in the Democracy, not who has passed over to us from the Republican ranks."

That ends Hoadly. As to Judge Field, the General says he is not a candidate. " He probably knows that California would not support him." "He received a few votes at the Cincinnati Convention from the California delegation." continued the General, but the persons who cast them were marked men after that. One of them, a bright young lawyer, was a member of our political club, "and it required all my influence to prevent his expulsion."

The reporter did not ask the General if he was a candidate himself. but the Editor of The World, in which paper the interview appearsafter remarking that "there could hardly be a "better illustration of the unity and harmony "which mark the Democratic party" than it furnishes-gently lets "the old hero" down by expressing the "regret that he does not live nearer to the centres of political activity from which the people prefer to select their candi-"dates." Our own judgment is that if the General were fully convinced that living nearer the centres of political activity would make any difference he would lose no time in moving

CAPTAIN WEBB'S FATE.

Captain Webb's death was the result of miscalculation and in no sense of the word a suicide. He knew that the passage of the Whirlpool at Niagara was the most dangerous feat he had ever attempted, but there is every reason to believe that he expected to accomplish it. His judgment was not affected by the warnings which he received. He had been called foothardy so often that he had ceased to regard the gloomy forebodings and earnest entreaties of his friends whenever a fresh exploit was planned. He had studied the course of the angry river, knew where the dangerous places were and the precise point where a supreme physical effort must be made, and he felt confident that he could go down the rapids and skirt the outer circle of the Whirlpool without being swallowed

It was a problem with two factors-the force of the river and the force of the man. Concerning the first, Captain Webb had the evidence of his eyes, and neither the oldest innabitant nor the most experienced ferryman had anything more. Concerning the second he had a more accurate and positive knowledge and-a more mature judgment than anybody else could have. He considered himself better qualified than anybody at Niagara, Buffalo or Boston to decide whether or not it would be safe to make the attempt. In his judgment the best swimmer in the world could live in a current through which so fragile a craft as the little Maid of the Mist had passed in safety. The arrangements made for telegraphing to his wife, his cool demeanor and the absence of excitement or bravado in his manner, his indifference to the presence or absence of spectators, tend to show that he was confident of his ability to descend the rapids and to keep out of the vortex of the Whirthool. He expected to come out alive and had no idea that he was going to his death. He underestimated the force of the current and overestima ed his own powers of physical endurance. Those whom he consulted did not believe that he could go through the Whirlpool. He believed that he could do so, and all things considered, he was the best judge. But sometimes there will be a miscalculation on the part of the best judge.

If Captain Webb expected to risk his life in the Whirlpool and subsequently to make a fortune by repeating the exploit at the expense of the public, he was guilty of a miscalculation as gross as his estimate of the power of the awful Whirlpool or of his own physical endurance could have involved. A less favorable site for a remunerative peep-show could scarcely be found than the chasm of the Niagara below the lower suspension bridge. The high banks afford no coign of vantage where an admission fee could be charged, as was done when Blondin, with balancing pole and wire, carried a man on his back across the river and performed his other feats. The river bottom is inaccessible save at one or two points where a large crowd could not be accommodated. The bridge itself would offer only a remote view of such a performance. and it is doubtful whether the bold swimmer, if he had succeeded in his attempt, could have secured any share of the gate-money a second time. Neither could be have made a remunerative arrangement with the railroad companies for the repetition of his feat. The public prejudice against such an exhibition would have remained, even if he had succeeded in returning

As it is, Captain Webb has found a grave in the greedy Whirlpool. He has not so much as solved the problem which set his mature judgment at defiance. This is the grossest miscalculation of all. The next strong swimmer who wins a reputation for physical endurance in the water and resolute courage will not be deterred by Captain Webb's fate from repeating the venture. He will say that Captain Webb did not choose the best course, or that he was dashed against a rock and rendered senseless before reaching the point where the Maid of the Mist was steered close to the Canadian side. The present misadventure will be considered an accident and not as irrefutable evidence that the passage of the Whirlpool is impracticable; and who knows but that the next man to attempt it may live ? Success would have proved too much; failure proves nothing. This is the most melancholy feature of this paintal accident. Failure is as meaningless as success would have been. If Captain Webb had been successful, he would only have proved that the next man who should attempt it would do as

failure is unknown. His death is not a conclusive proof that the next man will meet the same doom.

A REMINISCENCE.

The appointment, announced yesterday by cable, of Professor Othniel C. Marsh, of Yale College, as member of the Munich Academy of Science, recalls the circumstance that the Professor's zeal in palæontological research once led him to his great amazement not only into politics but plump into the centre of one of the great Departments of the Government, where he created a sensation similar to that of the proverbial bull in the china shop. Having, in pursuance to a promise made to the Indians who had assisted him in his search for fossils, brought their complaints to the attention of the Government, he found himself at once an object of attack from the Department of the Interior, the Secretary of which spoke of him in an official communication as "a Mr. Marsh" who had been meddling unnecessarily with affairs that did not concern him, and circulating false, slanderous and malicious statements concerning the management of Indian affairs. The Professor had only communicated the complaints of the Indians, in fulfilment of a promise, adding perhaps a word or two derived from his own observation, concerning their justice. He supposed the abuses complained of originated in and were confined to the inferior branch of the service, and that it was only necessary to bring the matter to the attention of the head of the Department to have a remedy applied and justice done. The size of the game he had brought down

somewhat surprised him. Aiming at a chipmunk he had wounded a mule-a herd of them in fact. His modesty prevented any astonishment on his part at the indefinite article with which this high official had attempted to crush him into obscurity and silence, although he was then recognized in both hemispheres as the foremost man in his own department of physical science, but he did rub his eyes in wonder at the disturbance his innocent communication had created. He did not, however, for a moment entertain the idea of taking this decoration of the indefinite article and retiring from the field. Readers of THE TRIBUNE of that time will remember how well and to what good purpose he stayed. Whatever reforms have been instituted in the conduct of Indian agencies and the management in general of Indian affairs are very largely due to the efforts of Professor Marsh, who, when thus assailed, began immediately on his own account and at his own expense an investigation of the management of Indian affairs, the results of which compelled a correction of the most glaring of the existing abuses. Having stayed "in politics" long enough to vindicate himself and make something of a stir by his way of swinging a thigh bone, he calmly resumed the duties of his profession and the pursuits of science. We do not exactly know what has become of the high official whose ire he roused. His indefinite article seems to have rolled back on him.

The World remarks that "all that the Democratic party asks is to be judged by its works." On the contrary, it is well known that the Democratic party has not gone into a campaign for the last ten years or more without claiming the benefit of the statute of limitations. Its works are mostly in the nature of mill-stones-very large mill-stones that have an unpleasant habit of clinging to its neck and dragging it under.

"Freedom, Free Man, Free Soil, Free Speech," It was not the Democratic party that raised that shout back in '56. Oh no! It was not that kind of a party. It was a party that took no interest in such free things. But let Democracy have its due. To-day finds it striking "an earnest blow for freedom" in Ohio and I wa. Not for free men, not for free soil, not for free speech. But for free rum. It was said of a certain dinner that "everything was sour but the vinegar." Democracy's record on freedom is equally brilliant.

One of the current poets inquires, "Where is the Fount of Youth ?" Unless Colonel Watterson is mistaken, the fount can be found in Mr. Tilden's back yard.

The Courier-Lournal asserts that "Indea He Onio," Well, on the plausible theory that Foraker is already as good as an elected Governor of Ohio, Hoadly may claim such a distinction.

The Washington Post remarks that "if there eve was a time when the Democratic party should have made a national campaign on the fraud issue, that time went by three years ago. In this rushing world the tide of events cannot be backed up to let men who have missed their chance eatch on." It's very true. And equally true of a party that has missed its chances. The Post might have added that the tide of events cannot be backed up for a party that has been missing chances for the past twenty-five years to catch on. The best thing the Democratic party can do is to disband. It has " lost its chance." It never can "catch on."

Senator Morgan was quite right in saying in a recent interview that a Democratic candidate must be just now "popular with the masses-an idol of the hour." Take the case of Judge Hoadly in Ohio. He may not be "popular with the masses," but he is certainly their "idol of the hour. They called for their "Jug or naught," and he stepped to the front.

Hard luck: The tidal-wave Governors have been little more than six mouths in office, and the entire Democratic press is crying. "Turn the rascals out."

The uinth resolution in the platform of the Virginta Bourbons expresses their inflexible opposition to "Bossism," which they say "befits only the mintons of tyrants, and which, at war with every principle of honor, manliness and republican free dom, has been but recently introduced into Virginia only to corrupt, degrade and disgrace her." They are undoubtedly quite correct in their denunciation of "Bossism" so "recently introduced," but for people who clung so long to a system sim ther but infinitely worse, their indignation sounds a little strange.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Anson P. Morrill, of Maine, is an enthusiastic gardener. He usually has a supply of green vegetables in advance of his neighbors, and his flower garden is one of the handsomest in the

Ralph Clayton, who died a few days ago at the age of more than ninety-five years, was the oldest and one of the best known of the "old inhabitants" of St. Louis County, Missouri. Born in Virginia, he went to St. Louis at the age of thirty, when that city had only about 2,000 inhabitants,

General Thomas S. Clingman, of North Carolina. is now visiting in Boston, where he mets a few men who were in public life with him when he entered Congress in 1843. Robert C. Winthrop, Joseph Grinnell and Judge Julius Rockwell, of Massaof Maine, and John R. Reding, of New-Hampshire, are said to be the only members of that Congress from New-England now living.

When General Hancock was returning to Governor's Island after an official call upon President Arthur on Wednesday, he reached the Battery Pier too late to catch the 2:15 p. m. steamboat to the island. He engaged one of the Whitehall boatmen to take him across the river. As the river is usually well crowded with vessels at that hour of the day, some acquaintances tried to prevail upon him to wait until the steam ferry-boat arrived. Nothing daunted, the General tripped the stone steps and springing into the small boat with the sprightliness of a young sailor, he grasped the tiller and steered the boat across.

Independence Day was celebrated this year Egypt. Hence, there should be thorough which the Bourbon Democrats are not steeped preserved. It ought to make its author much. He did not succeed, but the cause of Marienbad, the famous Bohemian watering place,

in an unusual manner. Minnie Hank invited a her friends to a big dinner party at her h guests numbering over forty. Each lady wa obliged to wear a toilet in the American co sprinkled with silver stars, while the gent wore American sashes on their arms. Among the guests were Count Adlerberg, the Russian General Countess Adlerberg and Princess Schemburg, whalso had to submit to the rules of the occasion. The General not having his sash, Minnie Hauk took is small American silk flag from behind the mirror and pinned it on the General's arm.

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- The Secretary of the Treasury will accompany the Presidential party to the Louisville Exposition and to Chicago, when he will leave it to visit Minnesota en private bust

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26 .- The report that Gove ernor Cleveland is at Newport is incorrect. The Governor has not visited Newport, but has been at the Capital during the whole time of his reported absence,

GENERAL NOTES.

Keepers of carrier-pigeons in Germany have earned from the Chinese an ingenious method of pro ing their messengers from birds of prey. The fasten to the tail feathers a compact arrangement of small reeds, eigh or ten in number, weighing only a fraction of an ounce which in the pigeon's swift flight emits a whistling sound shrill enough to scare pursuers. It has been suggested by Dr. H. Macaulay,

of Belfast, that Mouchot's solar engine, which has been aiready exhibited in Paris in the act of driving a printing-press, can be utilized for pumping cold air into factories and houses in the tropics. "There is nothing impossible about the suggestion," says The London Reha, and some of us may live to see the time when the tropical neat of the sun will be utilized to do the work of the factory, and cool the shops and the dwellings by current of air which have become actually ley cold by the work they have done." Many werthy persons are supposed to have trembled on the verge of profanity, if not insanity, ov

ng to their inability to ascertain the difference between Point Chautauqua and Chautauqua. Mr. D. R. Barker, c Fredonia, sends to THE TRIBUNE for their benefit th Fredoma, sends to The Introduction for their beneat the following statement: "Point Chautauqua is the nome of the Baptist Society; it never was known as Fair Point it is on the eastern side of the lake; it is reached by boat, but not by rail. Chautauqua has no sociarian identity; it was known as Fair Point; it is on the western side of the lake and reached by boat and rail from Mayville. There are two post-offices—Point Chautauqua and Chautauqua." Although "it's a wise child that knows his own

father." it might be reasonably expected that any hea band would know his own wife. But strange to say,
Joseph Millen, of Baltimore, whose wife went on the excursion which ended in the frightfut accident on Mor day, recognized her features at a glance among the vic-tims on the wharf, further identified the body by a close inspection, and went home crushed with grief and hor-ror. There he found Mrs. Millen in perfect health, to the utter bewilderment of his senses. She had returned to the city by an early boat and was at home when the accident occurred. The following curious prophecy has been

found in Nostradamus by The Paris; "Insthe year 1883 the country of France will see a number of men die wha will have exercised influence on its destiny. From the first month to the last the inhabitants will be surprised by some fatal news. Towards the middle of the year by some fatal news. Towards the middle of the year will expire the last descendant of a dynasty which will have ruled France for several centuries. This Prine will die in a foreign land, and his death will be concealed for three days. Shortly after the death of that Prine one of the last survivors of the Corsican family will see to reign in the capital. He will assemble his partisans and march on Paris at their head. The Parlsians will ge forth to meet the Pretender. There will be a battle and great slaughter and the Pretender will be killed before arriving at the gates of Paris." It is not yet too last for the Comic de Chambord to suffer a relapse and throw upon Prince Jerome the awful responsibility of fulfilling the rest of the prophecy.

Everybody who has dyspeptic friends, which unfortunately, in this country is equivalent to saying everybody, must have heard of a new and wonderfu cure for that dismal complaint and of its brilliant achievements. Fortunately this blessed remedy cannot be patented, for it is nothing more nor less than hol water. It is cheap and not nasty, and though its efficacy may have been exaggerated and the doctors may some day discover that it is a dreadful insult to the stomach, there can be no doubt that its popularity is great and rapidly increasing. A Poughkeepsie druggist has been so impressed by this fact that he is about to open a hotwater fountain in his store. "You would be astonished," he said the other day to a reporter, "is know the number of peop ie who driak hot water during the fall and winter season. They are mostly invalids an i used to driak vichy and selizer, but now hot water seems to be their popular drink. I think a hot water fountain in this town would prove an excellent investment. The bot water these people could get at home is seldom of the proper temperature, and what is worse is usually impute. I intend to clarify the water and make it absolutely pure. The proper temperature to drink it at is about 140 degrees." there can be no doubt that its popularity is great and

A colored sister of the Methodist faith who was looking on at the immersion of a company of Baptist converts in an Alabama river the other day, became so interested in the spectacle as to venture close to the water's edge. The officiating clergyman, whether through malice or ignorance will probably never be known, setzed and soused her into the water before she had time to object. She came up too much out of breath to speak, and under she went again. After the second dip she emerged, clawing the air wildly, and shouting : G'way from here! Dont' you chuck me under ar't you nigger !" But the clergyman was inexorable and you nigger!" But the clergyman was inexorable and sent her to the bottom a third time. When finally she had escaped from his clutches and stood dripping upon the shore, she shock her fist and sereamed: "Oh, I'll fix you! I'll bust the head offen you, you or nary trash! sousin' me and hearly drownin' me, when you know'd well enough all de time dat I'se a Methodist and been christened by dem dat's your betters, and knows mo' bout 'ligion den all de Baptists dat ebber shouted, you mis'able hiack sount! and me got de rheumatiz enough to set me crazy! I'll see what de law kin io for you! I'll have you 'rested dis very day, or my name's not Joanna Johnson, you woolly-beaded herrin!' You hear me!" Then Johnson woolly-beaded herrin!' You hear me!" remony procee

PUBLIC OPINION.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION TO DEMOCRATIC EDITORS. It is no longer doubted that Tilden is "in the field." It is now in order for perspiring Democratic editors to fall to studying the files of The New York Tarauna and brushing up on cipher alphabets. All disbursements and receipis will be entered in ciphergram

WHAT PROTECTION DOES.

WHAT PROTECTION DOES.

From The Nachville American (Dem.)

Encouragement to home indus ry is a practical fact and the inspiring and guiding element in the highest industrial civilization of a most every nation. It does not establish monopoly, but breaks down foreign monopoly by encouraging home competition. It does not aim to build up one industry at the expense of an other, but to benefit all by a just recognition of the interdependence of all industries. It heips domestic commerce and develops our own resources—builds a city at Birminghem, a village at Annation, a town at Sewance, a metropolis at the base of Lookout Montialu, and a larger home market for the produces of the field at better prices in all the country circomplacent to these centres of industry. It defends the weak against the strong, cares for those of our own nonsenoid, aims to advance the welfare of the working people by opening varied employments at fair wages. We cannot have the best farming until we have the best manufacturies in varied forms and materials, near the farm, each as in dispensable help to the growth of the other.

AS TO BLAINE'S WITHDRAWAL

The Staiwarts need not be alarmed by the chance of Biaine's return to active politics as a President-lal candidate. He is as troly out of the field as his old anlal candidate. He is as froly out of the need as as well agonist, Mr. Conkling. There is this difference betweet them, however, that Conkling kicket himself out in a fit of il-humor and result not get back, while Blaine's with drawalt so fits own volition and against the wishes of the largest and bost element of the Republican party

McDONALD AS A STRADDLER

From The Troy Times (Rep.)

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE remarked the other day that "I will be increasing to note now MoDonald will balance himself on the tariff plank of the platform," whereupon The Buffulo Courier declares; "Of all men in public life no one is less gives, to 'balancing himself' on political questions than Jo McDonald, and surely no newspaper reader, unless it be one who obtains his information from Fire Tribunes and puts als trust in the remarkable 'interviews' which that journal publishes, can have any donat as to McDonald's position on the tariff issue. Surely a man who made no concealment of his hard-money views at a time when almost every other prominent Indiantan, Republican and Denocrate alike, had gone daft over the advantages of what in Hoosier latitudes was pleasantly slyied 'expansion," need not hesitate to advocate tariff reform in the frestrate State of lown." But it is not so very long since this same McDonald, in the course of an interview with Governor Grant of Colorado, did "balance himself" with and made it appear to his interlocutor that he was a pretty fair protectionist, though he had set out by declaring a himself in favor of "a tariff for revenue only." Governor Grant was somewhat takes aback by McDonald's prompt avowal, and minimated that Colorado Democrate had some interests which needed protection. The Indiana statesman, in lowest disconcerted, at once changed his tone and succeeded in demonstrating to the Governor's satisfaction tont as genuine Democrate inght cassiy be a free-trader and a preneeded protection. The Indiana statesman, in Lower disconcerted, at once changed his tone and succeeded it demonstrating to the Governor's satisfaction tent a gentine Democrate might easily be a free-trader and a protectionist. In short, he made a straddle of most associability acope, and brought the Coorado dignizary to his support at once. As to sieDocald's financial notions, he less his friends say about them the better it will probably be for him. His "hardmoney" proclivities found their most vigorous expression when he voted in the Senate for the contage of fraudient silver pieces to be imposed upon the people at a face value of 100 cents when in fact they could be worth only about 83 to 90 cents4 and he opposed the amendment by whan the Senate prevented the bonanza-mine owners and builder-speculators from taking their silver to the minis and having it fabricated into coins of legal-tender at a clear profit to themselves of from 10 to 15 per cent above its real value. Finally, in 1878, McDonaid, as a member of the United States Senate, voted in favor of every prop-